be successfully and inexpensively garried out with very small children, either to add to the attractions of a child's party or to raise a little money for some charity. One of the most amusing of these quasi vaudeville performances is a puppet show. The puppets are made like rag dolls without the The puppers are made like rag dolls without the heads, and are dressed to represent the typical characters of the day, male and female, for instance. There are the bleyclists, the golfers, the caddy; if on the seashore, the brothers, and any other types, either local or general, that suggest themselves. These dolls are about a foot and a part tick with the control of the control half high, and are made to stand on a shelf fastenede to the side of a long, straight screen covered with white calico, in which slits are cut sufficiently large to allow the head of a child to go through. The bodies of the puppets are sewn to the screen, the feet reating on the shelf already mentioned, and the arms left free to move up and down by the neans of strong black thread, which is passed through the slit and is manipulated by is passed the child behind the screen, who jerks the doll up and down, whose own head, poked through the slit. appears to form part of the absurd little puppet dy on the other side. Of course each head is made up more or less to accord with its character. rmance is conducted somewhat like negro minstrel shows; there are jokes and songs and choruses, the songs being adaptations of the latest popular ditties, with as many local and personal allusions as possible. The effect of the small bodies and large, animated heads is quite startlingly real-

Another charming little adaptation of this same idea of the screens with heads is the garden of Mistress Mary, consisting of "Cockleshells and silver bells, and pretty malds all in a row." On the screen in realistic fashion are painted sunflowers ab different heights, with their brown leaves and stiff stems, a slit being cut in the disk of each flower to allow a child's head to go through. In front of the screen, on the floor or stage, are placed pots of flowers, and the leaves of the sunflowers must be painted thick enough at the base to entirely cover the white calico. Mistress Mary is represented by a pretty girl dressed in a Watteau shepherdess costume, and the chorus of sunflowers ither sing the old nursery rhyme or, what is still etter, a little operatic scene is enacted between Mistress Mary and her flowers.

Still another comical little representation may be given by having the screen represent a brick wall on which the Humpty Dumpty family are either sitting or standing. To make these funny little dwarfs the children's arms and hands are dressed and look like legs and feet; this may easily be done with the aid of long stockings and shoes; the body is then made very rotund, like an egg with false arms, and the heads are the children's own, made up to suit their different characters. After a dance and a song they all disappear over the wall with a shrick, and all the legs appear upside down above the wall as if their owners gave a last convulsive kick before taking the plunge downward. while a voice from behind the screen sadly chants

The Humpty Dumpties sat on a wall; The Humpty Dumpties had a great fall; Not all the king's horses nor all the king's men Can set the poor Dumpties up again!

A trunk in the garret, filled with theatrical properties, and a large laundry clotheshorse covered on one side with calico painted to represent an interior, and on the other a garden wall, will afford much amusement to children of an imaginative turn of mind, giving them a little theatre of their own, as it were, where they can enact their little plays and change their scenes at pleasure.

DAINTIES EASY TO SERVE.

Delicatessen nowadays on a shop's signboard means much more than it used to when the tempting description stood only for the German dainties dear to the heart of the Teutonic element in our midst, but not particularly tempting to others. Now, however, the name covers endless possibili-ties, and anything from a slice of tongue to an elaborate dish prepared ready for the cooking may be bought at these wonderful emporiums of gasmic tidbits, which seem to fulfil the version of the old German fairy story of "Tischlein Dich." All kinds of tempting little courses are here provided at a moderate cost, solving the question of sudden emergencies for many a harquestion of sudden emergencies for main a massed housekeeper when she finds it necessary to add to her menu. "What is that?" asked a customer as she saw a clerk in one of these, shous deliver an order to a messenger boy. "Oh." replied the man. "that is a sailad for Mrs. B.; she always likes to arrange it on the dish herself, so we send everything separately." And he showed in one dish a lobster sailad, in another the lobster claws and

likes to arrange it on the dish herself, so we scale everything separately." And he showed in one dish a lobster salad, in another the lobster claws and shells ready for garnishing, and in a wide-mouthed bottle a delicious-locking mayonnaise dressing.

There is a common saying that one-half of the world does not know how the other half exists; this is also true of the social world. Those who sail down the stream without effort have no idea of the makeshifts and petty economies of those who apparently live in a conventionally comfortable fashion, and yet who must perforce consider every penny. For such as these a new era has dawned which promises to simplify living still more in the future. Even now, with a couple of servants only it is possible to set forth an attractive and appetizing table, and it is among the possibilities that we are approaching he millennium of housekeepers, when the houseful of domestics that now seem essential will be done away with and personal attendants only will be required. "I literally keep an Irish boarding-house," exclaimed the head of a large establishments the other day. "There are only four in our family, and yet we have ten servants to provide for. Why we should devote our income to supporting all these people, and pay dearly for the privilege besides, is one of the many contradictions of fashionable life."

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS.

A sense of humor under adverse circumstances is a most desirable possession; it is the buoyant spirits that float on the storming seas of trouble. and in the end come safely to port, while the heavy hearted and despondent souls go under. A perception of the ridiculous is a panacea for many of the woes of existence, and whoever has this consolation. s, whatever be the buffets of fortune, not wholly comfortless. The stately opulent dowager who. from the heights of her position and assured wealth. serenely patronizes a friend of her youth and kindly invites her to afternoon tea, little knows how the poorer but cleverer woman sets her family off in shrieks of laughter as she imitates for their amuse-ment the pomposity and pretensions of the great lady, who, poor soul, feels quite self-complacent over her well-meant but somewhat mistaken kind-

over her well-meant but somewhat mistaken kindness.
There is something delightfully resilistic in the position of the young couple in a clever modern novel, who, when their landlady gives them notice to quit, and retains all their luggage for back payment, are chiefly concerned that their superior nurse in their employ should not know of the circumstance. The excuses they invent to account for her sudden dismissal, their dismay when they find that the obdurate landlady intends keeping the box belonging to the superior young person, as well as theirs; the joy when a friend unexpectedly pays up a small debt and enables them to send the woman off in ignorance of their humilitating position, and finally their sense of humor which saves them from dispair, is admirably depicted. "Care killed a cat," reiterated the genial baron in Longfellow's Hyperion, and certainly it is better to laugh than to cry over the inevitable.

SWEET TWENTY, NOT SWEET SIXTEEN Is sixteen sweet? Mothers as a rule will agree that the adjective is misapplied. The maiden who

With reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet Where the brook and river meet

is apt to be either a very unmanageable young person, with the immature inind of a child and the will and obstinacy of a woman, or a tender, impossible sort of creature with "feelings," who indulges in morbid introspection and the luxury of fancying herself misunderstood. The truth of the matter is, that sixteen is the age of all others that is the most difficult for a girl. Boys, as a rule, at that period of their lives are frankly called "cubs," and are generally kept so busy at school that they have no time to develop any idiosyncracy; but with their sisters it is different; adolescence with them is a trying period. A French author alludes unkindly, but cleverly, to "that curlous personality, the modern young girl who does not know how rightly to speak, or to

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292 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD.

AMUSING PUPPET SHOWS FOR CHILDORN'S PARTIES.

TEMPTING DAINTIES FROM DELICATESSEN STORES

THE MILLENNIUM APPROACHING FOR TIRED HOUSEKEEEPERS.

There are many amusing performances that may be successfully and inexpensively garried out with

MRS. BISHOP'S CHARITY.

THE CATEARINE STREET MISSION RUNS AN ADMIRABLE DAY NURSERY.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING FOR THE BABIES WHOSE MOTHERS ARE AT WORK THROUGH-OUT THE DAY-A READING-ROOM FOR SALLORS MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

A Tribune reporter called at the Catharine Street Mission a few days ago and saw forty bright-faced, well-fed and well-cared-for children there. In one corner of the large room on the first floor a numof the little ones were busy with their kinder garten exercises. One little fellow, whose big black eyes glowed with interest, was trying to build a Queen Anne cottage with little, unsteady blocks. "Hello!" he cried as the reporter bent over him. is that the way we salute visitors?" questioned the teacher.

No. 1 dess not," returned Sammy in a puzzled

I know," said another little boy, and bowing gravely he cried: 'How de do? How de do, ma'am?'
Instantly the other little ones were all saying: How de do, ma'am? I'm well; how de do?"

The second little boy, the teacher explained, hardly any life outside of the kindergarten. His father deserted his mother when he was baby, and he and two others were supporte-She scrubbed floors and cleaned offices by her. She scrubbed floors and cleaned offices all day and returned for the children in the evening. And yet Ikle was happy. Another little one's mother has to support a sick husband and seven children, and still another woman, whose husband is a drunkard, has to support the entire family. Miss Wetherlee, the teacher, is the confidante of all the mothers, and knows their sortows so well that she endeavors to be a mother to each of the little ones in her care. "One has to live here among them," she said, "to understand the bravery that hears up under such trials. We are trying to do all we can to help them."

A CHEERFUL NURSERY

Upstairs is the nursery, clean, bright and cheery. One little tot in a crib was lustily calling for he mamma, and a nurse girl was trying to amuse her with a doll, at the same time warming her feet hot water contrivance. There was a little boy of two years bearing on his feeble body a head large enough for a five-year-old youngster. He stared vacantly at everybody and played seriously with a little trick machine as if his life depended upon its running right. All the other children were bright, jolly and happy, and the nurse said that the only regret she had was that nurse said that the only regret she had was that their old clothes had to be put on them each evening and the clean, fresh aprons and frocks they were taken off. Monday, she said, is always the hardest day at the nursery, because the mothers give the infants anything they want to eat during Sunday, with the result that the little ones are feverish from indigestion. The children are clever enough to know that if they cry long enough the mothers will yield, but they do not try these tactics at the nursery. At first they object vigorously to the morning bath, but gradually they become accustomed to it and laugh and crow in the bathtub. At 12 o'clock they are all tucked away in their beds for a nap, and the neglected waffs sleep as contentedly as so many little princes.

MRS BISHOP'S CHARITY.

The work is conducted by Miss M. A. Delaney and her sister. Dr. Delaney. It is supported by Mrs. Bishop, who is not content with merely paybut frequently goes there, taking a whole-hearted interest in everything that goes on.

Dr. Delaney has a free dispensary on the first floor, where the poor people of the neighborhood are treated. Hundreds take advantage of this charity.

are treated. Hundreds that a state of the charity.

The same mission maintains a free reading-room for saliors, large, cheery and well stocked with standard periodicals and newspapers. Open-air meetings are held on the docks on Sunday. There are mothers' meetings on Wednesday afternoons, and plain, simple, practical talks on hygiene, the care of children and the influence of the body on the soul are given.

A PEEP AT THE MARKETS.

The markets yesterday contained a fine display of apples, chestnuts, grapes and hickory-nuts. Grapes are still cheap; chestnuts are pientiful and dear; vegetables are about the same, but fish and game

vary in price. FRUIT AND NUTS. Chestnuts are now selling for 25 to 40 cents a quart; fall pippins, 35 cents a dozen; good table apples, 25 cents a dozen; cooking apples, 12 cents a quart; oranges, 50 cents a dozen; limes, 16 cents dozen; California pea.hes, 25 cents a dozen; grape fruits. 10 to 20 cents each; Maryland peaches, 45 cents a basket; Missouri peaches, 40 cents a basket; cents a basket; Aissouri peaches, we cents a basket; and peaches, to cents a quart; Malaga grapes, 20 cents a pound; muskmelons, 10 cents each; Havana and Jamaica pineapples, 45 to 70 cents each; native pineapples, 15 cents each; Jersey peaches, 45 cents a basket; State peaches, 30 cents a basket; Japanese plums, 20 cents a basket; Kersey plums, 35 cents a basket; bananas, 25 cents a dozen; Bartlett pears, 40 cents a dozen; black currants, 10 cents a pound: Concord grapes, 10 to 15 cents for a twelve pound basket; Delaware grapes, 19 cents a basket; Niagara grapes, 15 cents a basket; California Tokay grapes, 6 to 29 cents a pound; coccanuts, 5 cents each; California pears, 30 cents a dozen; Delaware peaches, 50 cents a basket, and hothouse nectarines, 40 cents a basket.

FISH

At the fish stalls large bass sell for 20 cents a pound; medium bass, 22 cents; pan bass, 18 cents; black bass, 15 cents; medium bluefish, 8 cents; large bluefish, 10 cents; large blackfish, 10 cents; butter hsh, 10 cents; market cod, 6 cents; codfish steaks, 10 cents; live codfish, 19 cents; small dressed cels, cents; large flounders, 5 cents; large native Spanish mackerel, 55 cents each; small native Spanish mackerel, 18 cents each; Southern sheepshead, 25 certs a pound; green smelts, 18 cents; large smelts, 20 cents: large sea bass, 15 cents; sole, 10 cents; fresh-caught salmon trout, 12% cents; weakfish, 8 cents; whitebalt, 25 cents; large white perch, 18 cents; small white perch, 124 cents, whitefish, 18 cents; small white perch, 124 cents, american, 18 cents; crab meat, 40 cents a pound; green turtle, 18 cents a pound; flukes, 10 cents; large fresh mackerel, 25 cents each; small fresh mackerel, 16 cents each; haddock, 8 cents a pound; chicken hallbut, 18 each; haddock, 8 cents a poind; chicken hailbul, 18 cents; large hailbut, 18 cents; Southern kingfish, 39 cents; large live lobster, 16 cents; small live lobster, 12½ cents; pompano, 25 cents, small porgies, 16 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; red snappers, 15 cents; Western salmon, 25 cents; crawfish, 33 a hundred; large frogs legs 60 cents; oyster crabs, 5 cents an ounce; large scallops, 40 cents a quart; large soft-shell crabs, 75 cents a dozen, and small roft-shell crabs, 25 cents a dozen.

VEGETABLES In vegetables, Long Island potatoes cost \$3 a barrel, or 35 cents a peck; sweet potatoes, 35 cents a peck string beans, S cents a quart; Hima beans, 20 cents a half-peck; beets, two bunches for 5 cents; red, a half-peck; beets, two bunches for 5 cents; red, white and Savoy cabbages, 5 to 10 cents a head; carrots, 26 cents a dozen bunches; chives, 5 cents a bunch; caucumbers, 4 cents each; cauliflower, 10 to 25 cents a bead; Jersey corn, 25 cents a dozen ears; celery, 15 cents a flat bunch; table celery, 25 to 65 cents a bunch; chervii, 10 cents a bunch; chicory, 5 cents a bunch; watercress, 5 cents a bunch; escarole salad, 5 cents a bunch; esg plant, 8 to 29 cents each; garlie, 10 cents a bunch; knot celery, 4 cents a knot; leeks, 3 cents a bunch; knot celery, 4 cents a knot; leeks, 3 cents a bunch; mush-rooms, 80 cents a pead; mint, 5 cents a bunch; mush-rooms, 80 cents a pound; oyster plant, 10 cents a bunch; okra, 50 cents a hundred; red, yellow and white onlons, 8 to 15 cents a quart; Spanish onlons, 10 cents a pound; parsley, 3 cents a bunch; sweet peppers, 20 cents a dozen; all varieties of herbs, 2 cents a bunch; parsnips, 8 cents a quart; pumpkins, 10 to 20 cents each; romain salad, 5 cents a bunch; radishes, two bunches for 5 cents; Brussels sprouts, 15 cents a quart; shallots, 30 cents a bunch; spinach, 16 cents a quart; shallots, 30 cents a bunch; spinach, 16 cents a quart; squart; squash, 5 cents each; comaines, 8 cents a quart; turnips, 5 cents each; tomatoes, 8 cents a quart; turnips, 5 cents each; tomatoes, 8 cents a quart; turnips, 5 cents a bunch, and tarragon, 10 cents a bunch. POULTRY.

Philadelphia capons sell for 30 cents a pound; Western capons, 22 cents; spring roasting chickens, 22 cents; State roasting chickens, 16 cents; Phila-delphia spring broiling chickens, \$1 25 a pair; State delphia spring brolling chickens, \$1.25 a pair; State spring brolling chickens, \$9 cents a pair; breakfast brollers, \$5 cents a paint; spring goslings, \$20 cents; spring turkeys, \$18 to 22 cents; bolling turkeys, \$18 to 22 cents; bolling turkeys, \$18 cents; bolling turkeys, \$18 cents; bolling turkeys, \$18 cents; Philadelphia fowi, \$12 cents; State fowi, \$12 cents; salad fowl, \$11 cents; venison, \$25 cents; Philadelphia white squahs, \$350 a dozen; Philadelphia dark squabs, \$2 a dozen; tenglish snipe, \$3 a dozen; golden plover, \$2 a dozen; tenglish snipe, \$3 a dozen; golden plover, \$2 a dozen; trass plover, \$2 a dozen; reedbirds, \$1 a dozen; prairie chickens and grouse, \$1 \$0 a pair; partifigs, \$1 \$0 a pair; parmigan, \$1 a pair; woodcocks, \$1 \$0 a pair; brainingan, \$1 a pair; bur woodcocks, \$1 \$0 a pair; Canvas-back ducks, \$5 a pair, and redhead ducks, \$3 a pair.



MISS FRANCES WILLARD.

MISS OLIFIA JOHANNSDOTTIR, OF ICE LAND, TO BE A GUEST

THE POLYGIOT PETITION, WHICH HAS BEEN SIGNED IN FIFTY LANGUAGES BY EIGHT MILLION PEOPLE, MAY BE PRE-SENTED TO PARLIAMENT DUR

The city churches of Toronto will to-day have white-ribbon ministers occupying their pulpits. London two years ago, when the world's convention met there, two hundred women delegates and



members filled the metropolitan churches. There fine speakers and lecturers. Hady Lady Henry Somerset been able to come to Toronto, she would have preached the convention sermon this afternoon in Massey Music Hall.

Among the interesting women who are prominent lights of the convention is Miss Olifia Johannsdotlights of the convention is also often obtained tir, the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iceland. She left Iceland in September, going to Norway, thence to England, and then coming to this country. She is considered the leading woman of her land, and comes of an old and honored ancestry, who settled in Iceiand in the fifteenth century, having fled from Ireland on account of religious persecution. Miss Johannsdottir's parents died when she was a child. and she was reared by a bachelor uncle and a maiden aunt. Both exert strong political influence and are powerful sociological factors. Her uncle is the Speaker of the lower house of Parliament, and her aunt is an eloquent speaker concerning the rights and interests of women. Miss Johannsdot'ir has travelled extensively, and has gained a broad and diversified culture and development.

It is her great ambition to bring her country women upon an absolute equality with men, and already Iceland women have more freedom and privileges than those of any other European country. This popular and gifted daughter of the fat North has been recently made the vice-grand chief templar for the I, O, G. T. of Iceland, and the members of that order will accord her a warm welcome in this country. Simple, gentle and artless in speech and manner, Miss Johannsdottir is said to be a most magnetic speaker, and to be utterly fear-les when she is aroused and knows she has right on her side. She made an interesting report yester-Miss Agnes Slack is another well-known visitor

from a foreign cilime. She is from Derbyshire, Eng.



MISS REBECCA KRIKORIAN

land, and is the secretary of the World's Woman's wealth, and spends her money in philanthropic work connected with the temperance cause. She is an ardent politician, and for years has been an is an ardent politician, and for years has been an active member of the Woman's Liberal Association. Her capacity for hard and continuous work is proverbial, and her business methods are clear, concise and admirable. She is devoted to all questions that tend to the advancement of women, giving them her personal investigation and interest. She is from a sturdy old Wesleyan family, and has an intensely reverential and religious nature. Possessed of a clear, pure voice, she is an excellent and logical speaker. As a fust tribute to her sound judgment and discretion she is a mem-her of the executive committees of the Woman's Liberal Association, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Central Suffrage So-

TORONTO WHITE RIBBONERS | clety and the British Woman's Temperance Assoclation. She will make an address te-morrow af-

Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union treasurer, is claimed by the Canadians, though she is of English birth. She has lived most of her life in Canada, received her education there and is devoted to the uplifting of her adopted country. She began temperance work in 1883, and has been local, county and provincial president since she allied herself to W. T. U. work. the absence of Mrs. Josephine Butler, the

world's superintendent of the purity department of the W. C. T. U., Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, superin-tendent of the purity department of the National W. C. T. U., will conduct a purity conference tomorrow morning. Dr. Wood-Allen's tact and oratory are declared by many to be second only to Miss Willard's. She is a clear, attractive and forceful speaker. Her aim, she declares, is to show people that the origin of life is as sacred and beautiful as its end. Two of her books-"Almost a Woman" and "Almost a Man"-are most inter-esting and remarkable. She is the editor of the magazine devoted to social purity interests, called The New Crusader." She is a woman of broad ulture and liberal charity.

Miss Anna A Gordon, Miss Willard's private sec

retary and the world's superintendent of juvenile work, is one of the best-known W. C. T. U. workers. She is a quiet but persuasive and attractive speaker, and has remarkable executive ability. She lans Miss Willard's temperance campaigns, as it ere, and, as Miss Willard herself says, "is wherever you want her all the time." She made an adyesterday afternoon.

Y branch of the W. C. T. U., is a New-York voman who enjoys the distinction of being able to keep her especial department of work always at tractive to young women. She has been connected with the "Y's" since 1878, and is considered a woman of sirength and magnetism. She spoke yesterday afternoon on the subject, "The Young Woman's Branch.

LADY WINDEYER.

gates is Lady Windeyer, the National superintend-ent of the department of franchise in the Austra-lian W. C. T. U. She is from New South Wales, One of the most prominent of all the foreign deleand her position, culture, wealth and natural abil-



MISS LILY DEWHIRST

Australia. She has sided in every way such noble enterprises in her country as the Woman's College, the Home for Consumptives and the Womanhood formally introduced to the convention vesterday To-morrow evening the children of Toronto will make a great demonstration in Massey Hall. The extent of the W. C. T. U. work throughout the world will be presented by three companies of children, one representing the British nation and carrying the Union Jack. They will march and form fancy figures while the band plays a medley of British airs. When the march is ended the children will sing "Rule Britannia" The Stars and Stripes will then appear, one of the companies of children representing America. They will go through a beautiful march while the band plays National airs. At the last the children will sing "The Star Spangied Banner." The American and British companies will then march together and go through with a number of pretty figures, while they sing alternately verses from their national anthems. This will serve to illustrate the sentiment of the song, "The Tie That Binds Our Hearts in Christian Love," and is believed to be prophetic of that time when arbitration shall settle all national disagreements rather than the barbarity of war.

The third company of children will represent the foreign countries, and the band will play many different National airs while the children march. At the last, "Hail to the Land of Our Pathers" will be sung, and the closing rally and march will in opposition to all compromises, Miss Willard replaced that the deliver in a laying wage; in the labor question comes in for generous recognition; it is declared that "We believe in a laying wage; in an eight-hour day; in country of condition of a legist-hour day; in countries a opposed to greed of gain, in the development of evolution, not by recognition of a universal brotherhood. We believe in a living wage; in a legit-hour day; in countries, and that cach man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of the Golden Rule, and tha form fancy figures while the band plays a medley will be sung, and the closing rally and march will serve to show how the white ribbon is woven around the world. The exercises will close by the singing of the popular Woman's Christian Temperance Union hymn:

"Christ for the world we sing. The world to Christ we bring.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.

The Cake-Maker's Secret.

When the butter and sugar are whipped to a cream, when the eggs are whisked to a foam, when the milk and the flour and the seasoning are prepared,-then a cake requires, to ensure perfection, Cleveland's baking powder, measured according to directions on the box. It makes the cake fine grained, light and wholesome, and brings out the flavor of every ingredient.

believes God will not suffer men alone to work out the great redemption of the race from the hallucination of opium, the brutality of impurity and the bewilderment of drink. She continues: hand, men and women have traversed the Sahara of ignorance and have escaped from the City of Destruction. Hand in hand they will mount the heights of knowledge, purity and peace." The story of the petition is exceedingly interesting. This is its object:

To raise the standard of the laws to that of Christian merals, to strip away the safeguards and sarctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which all governments extend.

Miss Willard wrote it after reading a book on the opium traffic in China and India. So deeply touched was she by the lessons the book conveyed hat the conception of the polyglot petition cam like an inspiration, and in what she calls "The Den," at Rest Cottage, Evanston, III., she framed the great appeal. It began its travels in 1885. Mary Clement Leavitt, the pioneer missionary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for nine years, took it with her to Australia, South Africa, Burmah, China, Ceylon, New-Zealand, Madagascar, India, Siam, Mauritius, the Hawaiian Islands the Straits Settlement, Japan, Corea, Mexico. South America, Europe and Great Britain, Jessie Ackerman carried it on horseback through Ireland Dr. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew carried it around the world. It has been signed in fifty languages, and has been translated into the speech of all civilized nations. This is the

into the speech of all civilized nations. This is the petition:

To the Governments of the World: Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers—We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land and the world's family of nations. We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and optum and in other vices which disgrace our social life makes misers for all the world, and, most of all, for us and our children. We know that stimulants and optates are sold under legal guarantees which make the governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling. We know that the law might do much now left undone to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have the power to redeem the honor of the nation from an indefensible compileity. We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the optum trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the teriflory over which your Government extends.

In the autumn of 1898 Lady Henry Somerset presented the neutition to Queen Victoria at Ealmoral.

In the autumn of 1896 Lady Henry Somerset presented the petulon to Queen Victoria at Baln In 1895 the officers of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union presented it to President Cleveland, Miss Willard addressing Mr Cleveland and making the presentation. During the years 1900 and 1901 Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset propose to present it to the rulers of as many nations as they can visit. The number of names signed to the petition is nearly eight millions, representing forty-nine different countries. HANDBOOK FOR TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

It is known to many that Miss Willard makes the pamphlet containing her annual addresses a handbook for the temperance women, including a general survey of the field in respect to what the year has accomplished and what she deems the est plans for the year to come; but in addition to this she gives facts and argument that can

leading philanthropic and reform movements of the day.

This year Miss Willard has two addresses—the one given in Toronto yesterday before the delegates of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the other to be delivered in Buffaio at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on October 29. These will appear in separate pamphlets, and will be furnished to the delegates by the president without charge. These addresses include seventy-five topics, and take the fearless and radical position which has long been known to characterize the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its leaders.

topics, and take the fearless and radical position which has long been known to characterize the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its leaders.

Total prohibition by law, by politics and by woman's ballot; total prohibition of any form of regulation of social vice; total abstinence from gambiling, whether public or private, on the racetrack or in the parlor—these are some of the provisions stoutly defended by the White Ribbon president. She congratulates Miss Slack, who has developed the work in Ireland, Miss Parrish, who is organizing in Japan; Mrs. Barney, who is introducing nolice matrons to the cities of Australia and New-Zealand; Mrs. Phillips, who has started a White Ribbon paper in India, Miss Ackerman, who has organized the W. C. T. U. of Iceland; Mrs. Northum Fleids, who has introduced the methods of Loyal Temperance Legion work into Great Britain; Mrs. Selmar, who has recently visited Finland, Sweden and Norway in the interests of the work, and refers with appreciation to the labors in the United States of the flity presidents of States and Territories, forty superintendents, twentymine organizers and lecturers. The press department has never made such progress as in the present year, especially have the metropolitan dailies manifested an interest in the work; the Department of Purity is Literature and Art has received its chief development through friendly editors; the work of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, backed up by the W. C. T. U. and which has piaced sixteen million of school children under scientific temperance instruction, is especially noted, and the fact that this woman was a delegate to the anti-alcohol conference recently assembled in Brussels, where the strongest ground against moderate drinking was taken by learnest scientists; also the department of physical culture, whereby common-sense methods in dress, food and exercises are sought to be introduced through public school systems into the daily life of the oncoming generation; the fact that the Canadians are soon to have a Prohibition plebis

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE WOMEN. The enfranchisement of women in Arizona and the submission of amendments to give them the ballot in New-York and Washington and in South Da-kota is referred to, and a statement of the progress

of women during the year, their entrance upon new employments, etc., is given in an appendix; the

in opposition to all compromises. Miss Willard takes the ground that the keynote of the world's womanhood must always be caught from the trumpet of the Gospel, and that no patriot serves his country so well as he who sets before it the highest moral ideal.

A DEACONESS FROM LONDON An exceedingly interesting delegate is Miss Lily

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.

One of the most interesting features of the convention will be the public exhibition of the polygiot petition. It is more than probable that this wonderful petition will be presented to the Canadian Government while the members of the convention and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union officers are the guests of Toronto. More than twelve years have elapsed since this remarkable appeal to the nations of the earth was written, and Miss Willard says if she had to rewrite it she would most certainly include the enfranchisement of women among the requests specified. She

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uncomfortable it feels to wear a wis that doesn't fit, or one that looks shabby and unkempt. How disagreeable to wear a bang that feels heavy and looks old-fashioned: How many ladies wear switches which do not match the shade of which do not match the shade of their hair, which cannot be colled gracefully, and which feel coarse and rough! We sell no such goods at our store. Everything purchased of us carries with it a guarantee of absolute superiority, in style, fit and workmanahlp.

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speaker was Miss Rebecca Krikorian, the daughter of the pastor of the Protestant Church at Aintab. Turkey, Miss Krikorian organized a strong temperance and rescue work in Aintab and is at present in this country endeavoring to raise money for carrying on the work in Turkey. She has succeeded in setting aside many of the Oriental ideas in regard to woman and her work and she has accomplished a wonderful task among both men and women in her native country. She is a good speaker and is well posted on matters pertaining to Armenia.

A WOMAN'S BRASS BAND.

Heppner. Ore., has a woman's brass band, the members of which are composed of the daughters and mothers of prominent families in the town. The band is a year old and is already famous throughout the Northwest. No political candidate ever dreams of making a speech without first securing the attractive help of the Woman's Band, and they are in great demand for picnics, church socials and concerts. The members wear a uniform and the instruments are distributed as follows: E flat cornet, Mrs. E. W. Rhea; solo B flat cornet, Mrs. J. D. Brown; first B flat cornet, Mrs. R. C. Wills; second B. flat cornet, Mrs. S. P. Gerigues; solo alto, Mrs. C. A. Minor; first alto, Mrs. Amy Currin; second alto, Miss Bertha Cotes; first tenor, Mrs. S. W. Spencer; second alto. Miss Det Warmouth; barytone, Mrs. George Couser; B flat bass, Miss Lens Rhea; E flat tuba. Miss Maggie Adkins; snare drum, Miss Willa Minor; bass drum. Miss Cora Rhea.